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CLAIMS

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## (57) [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] By irradiating a particle beam in a vacuum at the object which should be activated In the approach of activating this object, the tray carrying two or more said objects is put on the location where said particle beam is irradiated. Feedback control of said beam voltage and/or beam current is carried out by carrying out flow regulation of the gas based on the beam voltage and/or the beam current of said beam, and supplying the source of a particle beam. The activation approach characterized by irradiating said particle beam at the object on said tray from this source of a particle beam.

[Claim 2] By irradiating a particle beam in a vacuum at the object which should be activated In the approach of activating this object, the tray or the tray by which ceramic coating was carried out of the product made from the ceramics which carried two or more said objects is put on the location where said particle beam is irradiated. Feedback control of said beam voltage and/or beam current is carried out by carrying out flow regulation of the gas based on the beam voltage and/or the beam current of said beam, and supplying the source of a particle beam. The activation approach characterized by irradiating said particle beam at the object on said tray from this source of a particle beam.

[Claim 3] By irradiating a particle beam in a vacuum at the object which should be activated In the approach of activating this object, the tray or the tray by which ceramic coating was carried out of the product made from the ceramics which carried two or more said objects is put on the location where said particle beam is irradiated. The activation approach which controls said beam voltage and/or beam current, and is characterized by irradiating said particle beam at the object on said tray from this source of a particle beam by carrying out flow regulation of the gas and supplying the source of a particle beam.

[Claim 4] It is the activation approach characterized by supplying said gas to said source of a particle beam through a gas purification machine in claims 1, 2, or 3.

[Claim 5] The activation approach characterized by installing the source of a particle beam in the location where the projection to the direction of a vertical of all the holes for beam injection of said source of a particle beam does not lap with an object in claims 1, 2, or 3.

[Claim 6] It is the activation approach characterized by said beam being ATOMUBI-MU or a saddle field mold ion beam in claims 1, 2, or 3.

[Claim 7] The equipment internal surface which the equipment internal surface located above said object heats in claims 1, 2, or 3, and is located downward is the activation approach characterized by cooling.

[Claim 8] The activation approach characterized by changing the path and/or arrangement spacing of the hole where said particle beam is injected in claims 1, 2, or 3 according to the center position of a hole.

[Claim 9] The activation approach characterized by facing exhausting the inside of activation equipment to a vacuum, and performing exhaust air of a viscous flow field through said source of a particle beam in claims 1, 2, or 3.

[Claim 10] The activation approach characterized by for said objects being semi-conductor components or an insulator, and said particle beam being an atom beam in claims 1, 2, or 3.

[Claim 11] Activation equipment characterized by coming to have the tray which may carry two or more

objects, the source of a particle beam which this tray places and irradiates a particle beam at a base and said tray, the gas purification machine which purifies the gas supplied to this source of a particle beam, the control unit which carries out feedback control of beam voltage and/or the beam current by quantity-of-gas-flow adjustment, and the quantity-of-gas-flow regulator attached to this control unit.

[Claim 12] Activation equipment characterized by coming to have the source of a particle beam which two or more objects may be carried, and the tray made from the ceramics or the tray by which ceramic coating was carried out, and this tray place, and irradiates a particle beam at a base and said tray, the gas purification machine which purifies the gas supplied to this source of a particle beam, the control unit which carries out feedback control of beam voltage and/or the beam current by quantity-of-gas-flow adjustment, and the quantity-of-gas-flow regulator attached to this control unit.

[Claim 13] Activation equipment characterized by coming to have the source of a particle beam which two or more objects may be carried, and the tray made from the ceramics or the tray by which ceramic coating was carried out, and this tray place, and irradiates a particle beam at a base and said tray, the gas purification machine which purifies the gas supplied to this source of a particle beam, and the control unit which controls beam voltage and/or the beam current by quantity-of-gas-flow adjustment.

[Claim 14] Activation equipment characterized by having a heater for heating the equipment internal surface located above said object in claims 11, 12, or 13, and a cooler style for cooling the equipment internal surface located downward.

[Claim 15] It is activation equipment characterized by establishing the exhaust port where said source of a particle beam exhausts the inside of the source of a beam in claims 11, 12, or 13.

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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

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### [Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the suitable activation approach for activation of the bill-of-materials side which started the activation approach and its equipment, especially consisted of a metal, a semi-conductor, ceramics, glass, etc., and its equipment.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] The activation approach using a particle beam as the activation approaches, such as a metal, a semi-conductor, ceramics, and glass, is widely learned from the former. In activation by the particle beam, according to the sputtering effectiveness of a particle beam, moisture, fats and oils, etc. adhering to the oxide film formed on the surface of the object or a front face are removed, and activation is performed.

[0003] There are the approach and equipment which are indicated by a U.S. Pat. No. 427493 specification and JP,59-150534,A as the activation approach by the particle beam and equipment.

[0004] Moreover, there is a technique JP,62-8525,A, JP,62-86727,A, and given in JP,1-168881,A as a conventional technique which is going to carry out surface treatment in a certain feedback control.

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] By the approach indicated by a U.S. Pat. No. 427493 specification and JP,59-150534,A, it was not taken into consideration about activating two or more objects to coincidence, but the maintenance approach of an object was unsolved. Moreover, when an object was placed horizontally, the contamination particle generated in the source of a beam may have fallen, and the object may have been polluted. Furthermore, it was difficult to stabilize a particle beam current and beam voltage.

[0006] Moreover, it was not taken into consideration about the purity of the gas introduced to the source of a beam, but the impurity in gas may have polluted the object. Since the temperature in equipment was not controlled, the affix may have accumulated on the front face in the equipment located above an object, it may have dropped out, and the object may have been polluted. Since the exhaust air in the source of a particle beam was performed through the hole for beam injection established in the grid, the affix and resultant in the source of a beam were sucked out at the time of exhaust air, and the problem of polluting the inside of an object or equipment also had them.

[0007] Each technique JP,62-8525,A, JP,62-86727,A, and given in JP,1-168881,A carries out capacity control, does not control beam voltage and the beam current, and controls the amount of beams (consistency). Although these techniques use the ion beam, if adapted for ATOMUBI-MU, for example, an electrical potential difference and the depth driven into a front face that it is easy to generate the damage of the object by the current cannot be controlled, but it changes, and a deep blemish may occur.

[0008] It is necessary to control excess gas (more than [ initial complement ]) beforehand to control the amount of beams (consistency), and to supply the source of a beam. So, the ambient pressure force cannot but become high. There is a limitation in as a result gathering etching effectiveness.

[0009] The purpose of the activation approach of this invention is to offer the approach of activating an

object front face with fixed beam voltage and a current, without hardly producing contamination by the particle beam which originates an object in the tray which carried it and which is polluted and irradiated.

[0010] The purpose of the activation equipment of this invention is to offer the equipment which activates an object front face in fixed beam voltage and the beam current, without hardly producing contamination by the particle beam which originates an object in the tray which carried it and which is polluted and irradiated.

[0011]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The purpose of the above-mentioned activation approach purifies the gas supplied to the source of a particle beam as a thing in which two or more desirable objects are made to carry using the product made from the ceramics, or the metal tray by which ceramic coating was carried out with a gas purification vessel, and is attained by supplying gas to the source of a particle beam through the quantity-of-gas-flow regulator in which feedback control was further carried out by beam voltage and/or the beam current.

[0012] the product made from the ceramics in which the purpose of the above-mentioned activation equipment makes two or more desirable objects carry -- or -- or it is attained by constituting activation equipment using the metal tray by which ceramic coating was carried out, the gas purification machine which purifies the gas supplied to the source of a particle beam, and the flow regulator of the gas by which feedback control was carried out in beam voltage or the beam current.

[0013] By invention of the 1st this application putting the tray carrying two or more objects on the location where a particle beam is irradiated, carrying out flow regulation of the gas based on the beam voltage and/or the beam current of a beam, and supplying the source of a particle beam, feedback control of beam voltage and/or the beam current is carried out, and it is characterized by irradiating a particle beam at the object on a tray from the source of a particle beam.

[0014] By invention of the 2nd this application putting the tray or the tray by which ceramic coating was carried out of the product made from the ceramics which carried two or more objects on the location where a particle beam is irradiated, carrying out flow regulation of the gas based on the beam voltage and/or the beam current of a beam, and supplying the source of a particle beam, feedback control of beam voltage and/or the beam current is carried out, and it is characterized by irradiating a particle beam at the object on a tray from the source of a particle beam.

[0015] By invention of the 3rd this application putting the tray or the tray by which ceramic coating was carried out of the product made from the ceramics which carried two or more objects on the location where a particle beam is irradiated, carrying out flow regulation of the gas, and supplying the source of a particle beam, beam voltage and/or the beam current are controlled and it is characterized by irradiating a particle beam at the object on a tray from the source of a particle beam.

[0016] It is characterized by invention of the 4th this application coming to have the tray which may carry two or more objects, the source of a particle beam which the tray places and irradiates a particle beam at a base and a tray, the gas purification machine which purifies the gas supplied to the source of a particle beam, the control unit which carries out feedback control of beam voltage and/or the beam current by quantity-of-gas-flow adjustment, and the quantity-of-gas-flow regulator attached to a control unit.

[0017] It is characterized by invention of the 5th this application coming to have the source of a particle beam which two or more objects may be carried, and the tray made from the ceramics or the tray by which ceramic coating was carried out, and a tray place, and irradiates a particle beam at a base and a tray, the gas purification machine which purifies the gas supplied to the source of a particle beam, the control unit which carries out feedback control of beam voltage and/or the beam current by quantity-of-gas-flow adjustment, and the quantity-of-gas-flow regulator attached to a control unit.

[0018] It is characterized by invention of the 6th this application coming to have the source of a particle beam which two or more objects may be carried, and the tray made from the ceramics or the tray by which ceramic coating was carried out, and a tray place, and irradiates a particle beam at a base and a tray, the gas purification machine which purifies the gas supplied to the source of a particle beam, and

the control unit which controls beam voltage and/or the beam current by quantity-of-gas-flow adjustment.

[0019] As for gas, it is desirable to supply the source of a particle beam through a gas purification machine. As for the source of a particle beam, it is desirable to install in the location where the projection to the direction of a vertical of all the holes for beam injection of the source of a particle beam does not lap with an object. Thus, by installing the source of a particle beam, also when the contamination which adhered in the source of a particle beam is omitted, an object front face can be activated, without polluting the inside of equipment, and an object.

[0020] As for the source of a particle beam, it is desirable to establish the exhaust port which exhausts the inside of the source of a beam. Thus, by preparing, the source of a particle beam which does not pollute the inside of equipment and an object at the time of the evacuation of a viscous flow field even if the affix and resultant in the source of a beam are omitted can be offered.

[0021] As for a beam, it is desirable that they are ATOMUBI-MU or a saddle field mold ion beam. When objects are semi-conductor components or an insulator and a particle beam is an atom beam, it can be activated without giving an electric damage to semi-conductor components. In addition, a saddle field mold ion beam is the thing of the type which pulls out a beam, there being an anode plate and cathode and applying electric field among two poles.

[0022] As for the equipment internal surface which the equipment internal surface located above the object inside the activation equipment by the particle beam heats, and is located downward, cooling is desirable. As for equipment, for the reason, it is desirable to have a heater for heating the equipment internal surface located above an object and a cooler style for cooling the equipment internal surface located downward. Thus, if constituted, the affix and resultant which were omitted from the wall of the equipment which performs activation by the particle beam can activate an object front face, without polluting an object.

[0023] It is desirable to change the path and/or arrangement spacing of a hole which are formed in the grid by which a particle beam is injected according to the center position of a hole. Thereby, two or more objects are activable to homogeneity at once with a particle beam.

[0024] It is desirable to face to exhaust the inside of activation equipment to a vacuum, and to perform exhaust air of a viscous flow field through said source of a particle beam. In case evacuation of the inside of the activation equipment by the particle beam is carried out, by performing exhaust air of a viscous flow field through the source of a particle beam, the affix and resultant which are omitted from the inside of the source of a particle beam at the time of exhaust air of the viscous flow field in equipment can activate an object front face, without polluting an object.

[0025] [Function] Although sputtering of the component of the tray which carries two or more objects, or a tray surface layer is carried out and it adheres to an object, generally the ceramics (for example, AlN, aluminum<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, SiC, Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>, SiAlON, ZrO<sub>2</sub>) used as a tray or a tray surface layer by this invention has a small sputtering yield as compared with a metal, glass, etc., and there are also few amounts of the affix which sputtering is carried out as a result and adheres to an object.

[0026] Furthermore, since the affix is an insulator, even when components, an insulating material, etc. which are used for the application which delivers and receives the electrical signal of a semi-conductor product etc. are activated, it does not have that a signal line and an electrode have a short affix resulting from a tray, or causing degradation of insulation resistance.

[0027] By purifying the gas supplied to the source of a particle beam with a gas purification vessel, it becomes possible to hold without adhesion or front faces, and impurities, such as the organic substance which reacts, a steam, oxygen, a carbon monoxide, and a carbon dioxide, decreasing in number on the surface of an object, and making the activated front face resoil.

[0028] Generally it depends for beam voltage or the beam current on the capacity supplied to the source of a particle beam. Therefore, by supplying gas to a particle beam through the quantity-of-gas-flow regulator which performed feedback control according to beam voltage or the beam current, it is activable, maintaining at the value aiming at the beam current and beam voltage.

[0029] The feedback control of this invention means deltaV Controlling a quantity-of-gas-flow regulator to detect beam voltage or the beam current, to change difference deltaV with the set point of beam voltage or a current into control signal deltaS according to the suitable Phi-DOBAKKU gain G, and to approach with deltaS here. Thereby, a beam exposure can be carried out with fixed beam voltage or a fixed current.

[0030] When this invention person inquires, if this control is not performed, beam voltage will change during a beam exposure. If an electrical potential difference increases, and destruction of a component will be caused and it will decrease, it will not fully activate. Therefore, it resulted in the conclusion that it is desirable to always maintain at the optimal electrical potential difference by feedback control.

[0031] Since there is no convection current of gas in a vacuum, the affix and resultant in the source of a beam which falls through a beam injection hole fall in the direction of a vertical. Therefore, the falling object from the hole for beam injection does not pollute an object by installing the source of a beam in the location where the projection to the direction of a vertical of all the holes for beam injection does not lap with an object.

[0032] Components, such as an object by which sputtering was carried out in the sputtering operation of a particle beam, a tray, and an equipment wall, are deposited on the part by which the particle beam of an equipment internal surface is not mainly irradiated. The rate of sedimentation becomes slow, so that this rate of sedimentation has high temperature depending on temperature.

[0033] As a result, there is so little alimentation after fixed time amount that temperature is high. Since a deposit will exfoliate, it will fall and contamination of an object will be caused if it becomes so thick that there is alimentation, it is possible to take long spacing which can heat the interior of equipment located above an object, can collect deposits preferentially below an object by cooling the interior of equipment located downward, and cleans the inside of equipment.

[0034] Since the consistency of a beam serves as superposition of a beam injected from each hole, it can be made into the value aiming at the beam consistency of the specific part of an exposure field by giving distribution to the diameter of the hole for beam injection formed in the grid, and arrangement.

[0035] Since contamination particles, such as an affix, a resultant, etc. which are generated in the source of a particle beam by performing evacuation in the equipment in a viscous flow field through the source of a particle beam since a minute contamination particle is got and moved to gaseous flow, do not move into equipment, the inside of equipment and an object are not polluted with a viscous flow field.

[0036] Since an atom beam is a beam of a particle without a charge, also when semi-conductor components are irradiated, it does not have destruction of the circuit element by the charge up of a charge. Moreover, also when an insulator is irradiated, it can be activated by a beam not being opposed by the charge up. In addition, this invention can be diverted also to an ion beam.

[0037] Furthermore, a beam exposure is possible for ATOMUBI-MU by the necessary minimum ambient pressure force (for example, 10~4torr base). This is because the gas of only a complement can be supplied. If there are many amounts of distributed gas, the ambient pressure force will become high, and if there are few amounts of distributed gas conversely, the ambient pressure force will become low. If a pressure can be made low and it can bring close to a vacuum, activation effectiveness and etching effectiveness become high, that is, it can etch well. It is because there are few probabilities for beams to be scattered about by the gas molecule in an ambient atmosphere, and, naturally the probability for a beam to collide effectively therefore becomes high.

[0038] In the case of the conductor insulated from the ground, a different point from ATOMUBI-MU in activation by the ion beam is in a point with required giving an electron to an object using the source of an electron ray for the purpose of neutralizing the charge up of the charge by ion, when an object is an insulator. Even if that which an object is easy to be destroyed with charges, such as LSI in which C-MOS transistor was formed, neutralizes a charge with an electron ray, it may be unable to prevent destruction.

[0039] Since the sputtering yield is small, the component of the product made from the ceramics which carries an object, or the tray surface layer by which ceramic coating was carried out has polluting [ little ] an object with the component of the tray by which sputtering was carried out, or a tray surface

layer. Moreover, the ceramics causes neither short-circuit nor degradation of the insulation resistance of an insulator, also when the case where an electrode etc. is shown in an object front face, and an object are insulators, since it is an insulator.

[0040] In addition, the reason for having used the metal for the tray conventionally is that in the case of the ion beam it needed to make it into the conductive ingredient in order to prevent the charge up. However, this invention does not bar use of an ion beam.

[0041] Moreover, since impurity gas, such as the organic substance which a gas purification machine purifies the gas supplied to the source of a particle beam, and causes contamination of an object, a steam, oxygen, a carbon monoxide, and a carbon dioxide, is removed, it can prevent resoiling the activated object front face.

[0042] By supplying gas to the source of a particle beam through the flow regulator by which feedback control was carried out according to beam voltage or the beam current, beam voltage and the beam current are controllable to the target value.

[0043] Since the deposits which originate in sputtering by particle beams, such as an object, a tray, and an equipment wall, by heating the part located above the object in equipment, and cooling the part located downward gather preferentially below an object, it is possible to take long spacing which cleans the inside of equipment.

[0044] Since the contamination particle generated in the source of a beam by establishing the exhaust port which exhausts the inside of the source of a beam can be exhausted with the gas in the source of a beam, neither equipment nor an object is polluted with a contamination particle.

[0045]

[Example] Hereafter, the activation approach of this invention and the example of equipment are explained according to a drawing. The activation equipment (example by which two or more solder balls were formed on Si chip) of an LSI chip with which two or more solder bumps were formed is explained using drawing 1.

[0046] LSI chip 10 (for example, 4x4=16 piece) in which solder bump 10A [ two or more (for example, 528 pieces) ] was formed is put on the tray 11 (for example, 90cm[ made from AlN ] x 90cm) made from the ceramics. It arranges on the rotation stage 12 in the vacuum housing 15 equipped with the atom source 1 through the door 17, and the inside of equipment is rough-lengthened to 10~1Pa with the evacuation pump which is not illustrated through the exhaust port 8 established in the atom source 1, and bulb 8A.

[0047] Next, the inside of equipment is exhausted to 10~4Pa using the evacuation pump which changes an exhaust air system and is not illustrated from an exhaust port 16.

[0048] Then, the quantity-of-gas-flow regulator 5 in which feedback control was carried out by beam voltage in the super-high grade Ar gas (H<sub>2</sub>O in Ar gas is 100 or less ppb and dew-point 203K or less) which removed a part for moisture and fats and oils, oxygen, the carbon monoxide, and the carbon dioxide physically and chemically through the gas purification machine 18 is supplied to the atom source 1 through through, a bulb 6, and gas installation Rhine 7.

[0049] An electrical potential difference is applied according to the atom source power source 4 through high-tension-cable 4A between the anode plate 2 in the atom source 1, and cathode 3 after an appropriate time, and the atom beam 9 is made to inject from the hole which was made to produce cold cathode discharge and was established in cathode 3. Since the quantity-of-gas-flow regulator 5 is connected with the atom source power source 4 by signal-line 4B and Ar quantity of gas flow is adjusted in response to feedback of an electrical potential difference, it can be stabilized on a predetermined electrical potential difference, and a beam can be generated.

[0050] And Ar atom beam 9 generated from the atom source 1 is irradiated for 2 minutes at said LSI chip 10. In addition, since Ar atom beam 9 is irradiated at homogeneity, power is given from the outside of a vacuum with the rotation installation machine 14 and a revolving shaft 13, and the rotation stage 12 is rotated.

[0051] It is the guard plate formed in it as was not equivalent to the direct chamber wall surface, and spatter phosphorus gouy-RUDO is small, for example, the beam constitutes 15A from aluminum2O3

grade.

[0052] The heater 19 is wound around the part higher than LSI chip 10 of the outer wall of activation equipment, and it is heated. The part lower than LSI chip 10 is cooled with the water-cooled pipe 20 for cooling. Since the particle in which sputtering was carried out by the atom beam 1 adheres with the priority to the equipment wall below LSI chip 10 by this heating and cooling, long spacing which cleans the inside of equipment can be taken.

[0053] Moreover, since projection of the direction of a vertical of the hole established in cathode 3 has arranged the atom source 1 in the location which does not lap with LSI chip 10, the contamination which falls from the hole established in cathode 3 does not pollute LSI chip 10.

[0054] According to the experiment of this invention person, having set applied voltage to the atom source 1 to 1.0kV, having set distance of 300mA, cathode 3, and LSI chip 10 to 230mm for the current, and passing Ar gas, by irradiating for 2 minutes under the pressure of about  $1 \times 10^{-1}$ Pa, about 10nm of oxide films currently formed in solder bump 10A could be removed, and activation was fully performed.

[0055] Moreover, since the atom beam 9 was a particle beam which does not wait for a charge, the charge up was not caused in LSI chip 10, and damages, such as destruction of a circuit element and a depression, were not accepted, either.

[0056] In addition, although this example explained activation of the LSI chip in which the solder ball is formed, activation of the substrate for mounting an LSI chip, ceramic components, metal components, Si wafer, etc. can completely be performed similarly.

[0057] When objects are good conductors, such as a metal, activation is completely possible, although the atom source is used as a source of a particle beam in this example similarly by using the ion source instead of the atom source.

[0058] Moreover, although Ar gas was used in this example as gas supplied to the source of a particle beam, activation is possible similarly by Ne gas, Xe gas, and Kr gas.

[0059] Activation by O<sub>2</sub> gas also has effectiveness in activation of an oxide. To a nitride, activation by N<sub>2</sub> gas is effective similarly.

[0060] The example of loading of LSI chip 10 to a tray 11 top is shown in drawing 2. Moreover, the source structure of ATOMUBI-MU of the activation equipment of drawing 1 is shown in drawing 3 as a sectional view. As for a case and 51, 50 is [ a connector and 52 ] grids.

[0061] Next, the example of the feedback control approach of the atom source in the case of controlling the beam current to constant value is explained using drawing 4.

[0062] The super-high grade Ar gas (H<sub>2</sub>O in Ar gas 100 or less ppb and below dew-point 203k) which removed a part for moisture and fats and oils, oxygen, the carbon monoxide, and the carbon dioxide physically and/or chemically through the gas purification machine 18 is supplied to the atom source 1 through the quantity-of-gas-flow regulator 5, a bulb 6, and gas installation Rhine 7.

[0063] If the atom source 1 decreases Ar quantity of gas flow when the beam current is set constant, it has the property that beam voltage goes up. Then, Ar quantity of gas flow when carrying out a beam exposure is beforehand calculated by the target beam current and beam voltage, and much Ar gas is passed rather than the Ar quantity of gas flow in advance of the beam exposure.

[0064] Next, an electrical potential difference is applied by high voltage power supply 4H through high-tension-cable 4A between the anode plate 2 in the atom source 1, and cathode 3, and cold cathode discharge is produced. If a beam exposure is started by such approach, a beam exposure can be started without exceeding the target beam voltage.

[0065] Since the quantity-of-gas-flow regulator 5 is connected with atom source controller 4C by signal-line 4B for control, Ar quantity of gas flow can be adjusted, supervising beam voltage by atom source controller 4C using high-voltage-power-supply 4H and signal-line 4D for control after beam exposure initiation so that beam voltage may serve as the target value (feedback control). A beam exposure can be performed this maintaining at the value aiming at beam voltage.

[0066] Supply of the cooling water to the atom source is performed through the cooling water supply line 22. By passing along a filter 21, the foreign matter in cooling water is removed and a flow rate is

supervised by flowmeter 23A. When a cooling water flow rate becomes less than a predetermined value, interlocking is covered over atom source controller 4C by signal-line 23B, and the atom source is protected from overheating.

[0067] Moreover, the pressure in a vacuum housing 15 is supervised by pressure gage 24A. Since atmospheric-air disconnection of the vacuum housing 15 may be carried out when container internal pressure is atmospheric pressure, it has the composition that interlocking is covered over atom source controller 4C by signal-line 24B for insurance.

[0068] Although the example which carries out feedback control was shown this example supervising beam voltage so that beam voltage might serve as the target value, a beam exposure can be performed by the fixed beam current by carrying out feedback control so that the beam current may serve as the target value, supervising the beam current. Moreover, even if it uses the ion source instead of the atom source, feedback control can completely be carried out similarly.

[0069] In order to perform a beam exposure by fixed beam voltage or the fixed beam current with the atom source or the ion source, there is also a method of adjusting the inlet bulb of the pump which exhausts a vacuum housing 15, and adjusting effective exhaust velocity. In this case, it is necessary to extract an inlet bulb for enlarging the beam current, to make effective exhaust velocity small, and to increase the ambient pressure force.

[0070] When the ambient pressure force increases, the probability for the particle which forms a beam, and the particle in an ambient atmosphere to collide, and for beams to be scattered about becomes high, and a beam stops however, reaching effective in an exposure object. According to this example, since the inlet bulb of a pump controls the beam current or beam voltage where the ambient pressure force is made low as full open, a beam can reach effective in an exposure object and it can be activated by short-time beam exposure.

[0071] Whenever [ optimal beam illuminating-angle / in the case of being activated by the atom beam ] is explained rotating the LSI chip in which the solder bump was formed using drawing 5.

[0072] Signs that it is formed on LSI chip 30 at spacing whose solder bumps 31A and 31B with a diameter of 200 micrometers are 250 micrometers are expanded to drawing 5, and it is shown. The covering insulation of the part in which the solder bump on the front face of LSI is not formed is carried out by SiO<sub>2</sub> protective coat. If an atom beam is irradiated at an LSI chip, sputtering of solder and the SiO<sub>2</sub> protective coat will be carried out.

[0073] Since the sputtering yield of solder is larger than SiO<sub>2</sub> about single figure, by sputtering, a lot of particles disperse from solder, and on SiO<sub>2</sub> protective coat, it serves as a solder thin film and adheres. The solder thin film has conductivity, and if SiO<sub>2</sub> protective coat between the solder bumps 31A and 31B is covered with a solder thin film, it will cause the short-circuit between bumps.

[0074] For example, when incidence of the atom beam is carried out along with tangent 35 of solder bump 31A which passes along point B of solder bump 31B A (theta= 42 degrees), the solder particle by which sputtering was carried out from solder bump 31B adheres to the A section on SiO<sub>2</sub> protective coat, but since the A section is the shadow of a beam by solder bump 31A, it will not be removed once it adheres. As a result, solder bump 31A and solder bump 31B short-circuit.

[0075] What is necessary is for sputtering just to remove again the solder thin film which always irradiated the beam and adhered also to SiO<sub>2</sub> protective coat, in order to prevent this. That is, it is necessary to make theta into 42 degrees or less.

[0076] On the other hand, since theta of tangent 35B of solder bump 31B in Point B is 38 degrees, in order to carry out the beam exposure of the whole surface of solder bump 31B, it is necessary to make whenever [ illuminating-angle ] into 38 degrees or more. Therefore, what is necessary will be just to make whenever [ illuminating-angle / of an atom beam ] into less than 42 degrees exceeding 38 degrees. When shown in drawing 5, whenever [ illuminating-angle ] is made into 40 degrees.

[0077] Hereafter, drawing 6 explains the example of the flux loess CCB junction process using this invention.

[0078] On LSI chip 30, two or more solder bumps 31 are formed, and two or more Au electrodes 33 are formed of metallizing on the ceramic substrate 32.

[0079] Ar atom beam 9 is first irradiated in the vacuum of the pressure of the base of 10~2Pa at the Au electrode 33 on the solder bump 31 on LSI chip 30, and a ceramic substrate 32. In addition, it is more desirable to carry out the exposure middle turn of LSI chip 30 and ceramic substrate 32 in which two or more solder bumps were formed, since Ar atom beam 9 is irradiated at homogeneity.

[0080] In this example of junction, since some jointed material is a semi-conductor or the ceramics, defecation of a plane of composition is attained by the atom beam. After reversing LSI chip 30 in a super-high grade Ar gas ambient atmosphere for the purpose of preventing resoiling of the solder bump and Au electrode which were defecated by the exposure of Ar atom beam and carrying out alignment to a ceramic substrate 32, it is made to stick, and it fixes.

[0081] Junction produces the front face of the solder bump 31 and the Au electrode 33 only by contacting without using flux, since the exposure of Ar atom beam 9 defecates. Then, it heats to predetermined temperature and melting of the solder bump 31 is carried out. By this melting, the self-adapting of the location gap of LSI chip 30 can be carried out with the surface tension of solder, and the dependability of the joint of the solder bump 31 and the Au electrode 33 improves.

[0082] In addition, although this example explained junction of the LSI chip and ceramic substrate in which the solder bump is formed, junction to the LSI chip in which the solder bump was formed, and the LSI chip in which the electrode was formed, and junction to the ceramic components with which the solder bump was formed, and the ceramic substrate in which the electrode was formed can completely be performed similarly.

[0083] Moreover, junction is completely possible in this example, when jointed material is good conductors, such as a metal, although Ar atom source is used as a source of a particle beam similarly by using the ion source which generates an ion beam instead of the atom source.

[0084] In this example, although Ar gas is used as a controlled atmosphere under junction, even if it uses inert gas other than Ar gas, or N<sub>2</sub> gas, it is joinable similarly.

[0085] The example of the cathode configuration of the particle beam suitable for being activated by the particle beam is explained rotating a work piece using drawing 7, drawing 8, and drawing 9. The conventional source of a particle beam is shown in drawing 8. This source of a particle beam consists of a case 50, an anode plate 2, and cathode 3, and hole 3A for beam injection is prepared in cathode 3.

[0086] In the conventional source of a beam, hole 3A is formed on cathode 3 at homogeneity. Drawing 9 explains the beam exposure density distribution in this case. (a) of drawing 9 shows the beam density distribution on the rotation stage 12 in the case of irradiating the work piece on the rotation stage 12 by the conventional source of a particle beam. They are the field 40 of 100% of consistencies, the field 41 of 80% of consistencies, and the field of 60% of consistencies from the core.

[0087] Since the work piece put on the core O of a stage 12 is always in a field 40, its rate (etching rate) into which a beam consistency is always etched highly is high. In order that the work piece placed on the outskirts A of a stage on the other hand may pass through the field where a beam consistency is high, and a low field, an etching rate becomes lower than a stage core. That is, the variation in an etching rate arises on the same stage.

[0088] On the other hand, the variation in an etching rate can be decreased on the same stage by forming the beam which has the beam density distribution shown in (b) of drawing 9, making almost the same time amount which passes through the field where the beam consistency of the work piece placed on the outskirts A of a stage and the work piece placed near the core is high, and making a main beam consistency less than 100%.

[0089] The example of the source of a particle beam for forming the beam which has the beam density distribution shown in (b) of drawing 9 is explained using drawing 3 and drawing 7. The source of a particle beam consists of a case 50, an anode plate 2, and cathode 3 (product made from carbon), and hole 3A for beam injection is prepared in cathode 3. The width of face of the direction along the anode plate 2 of the field whose beam consistency is 100% shows the inclination which becomes large, so that there is many hole 3A for beam injection currently formed along the anode plate 2.

[0090] Therefore, the beam to which the field whose beam consistency is 100% becomes large can be formed at the structure where the number of hole 3A for beam injection was made to increase in the

direction which met the anode plate 2 as it separated from the source core of a beam, then the core of a beam as a consistency is low and it separates from a core, as shown in (b) of drawing 9 .

[0091]

[Effect of the Invention] Since it shall be activated according to this invention, supplying gas to the source of a particle beam through the flow regulator in which holds the activation approach on the product made from the ceramics, or the metal tray by which ceramic coating was carried out, and feedback control is carried out [ approach ] by the beam current in two or more objects, it can be activated in predetermined beam voltage and the beam current, without making two or more objects resoil.

[0092] An object will not be polluted with the contamination particle which falls from a particle beam, if it arranges so that the projection to the direction of a vertical of the hole where a particle beam is injected may not lap with an object.

[0093] If the particle by which cooled the equipment wall as for which the particle by which heated the equipment wall located above an object and the spatter was carried out makes it hard to adhere, and which is located below an object, and the spatter was carried out makes it easy to adhere, long spacing which cleans an equipment wall can be taken and availability can be raised.

[0094] Furthermore, if the exhaust port which exhausts the affix deposited in a particle beam and a resultant is established, the affix and resultant in the source of a particle beam will pollute neither the interior of equipment, nor an object at the time of evacuation.

[0095] Moreover, since especially activation equipment established the purification means of the gas supplied to the source of a particle beam and established a means to prevent that a contamination particle falls from a particle beam or an equipment wall, it can be activated without resoiling an object and can activate semi-conductor components without contamination by the particle.

[0096] Furthermore, it can be activated, without the semi-conductor components which are easy to receive damage by the particle beam electrically doing damage.

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[Translation done.]

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## DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

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### [Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the front view of one example concerning the activation equipment of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the top view showing arrangement of the tray used for the activation equipment of this invention, and a chip.

[Drawing 3] It is the sectional view of the source of a particle beam used for the activation equipment of this invention.

[Drawing 4] It is the block diagram showing the example of the activation approach of the LSI chip by the activation equipment of this invention.

[Drawing 5] It is cross-section \*\*\*\*\* of an LSI chip showing the example of the activation approach by the activation equipment of this invention.

[Drawing 6] It is the flow Fig. of the example of the CCB junction process of the LSI chip by the activation equipment of this invention.

[Drawing 7] It is the front view of the example of the source of a particle beam of this invention.

[Drawing 8] It is the front view of the example of the conventional source of a particle beam.

[Drawing 9] It is the front view of the beam exposure density distribution concerning the source of a particle beam of this invention.

### [Description of Notations]

1 [ -- The hole for beam-injection 4 / -- Atom source power source, ] -- The atom source, 2 -- An anode plate, 3 -- Cathode, 3A 4A -- A high-tension cable, 4B -- The signal line for control, 4C -- Atom source controller, 4D [ -- Bulb, ] -- The signal line for control, 4H -- A high voltage power supply, 5 -- A quantity-of-gas-flow regulator, 6 7 [ -- Atom beam, ] -- Gas installation Rhine, 8 -- An exhaust port, 8A -- A bulb, 9 10 -- An LSI chip, 10A -- A solder bump, 11 -- The tray made from the ceramics, 12 [ -- Vacuum housing, ] -- A rotation stage, 13 -- A revolving shaft, 14 -- A rotation installation machine, 15 16 [ -- A heater, 20 / -- Water-cooled pipe, ] -- An exhaust port, 17 -- A door, 18 -- A gas purification machine, 19 21 [ -- Signal-line 24A / -- Pressure gage, ] -- A filter, 22 -- A cooling water supply line, 23A -- A flowmeter, 23B 24B [ -- A solder bump, 32 / -- A ceramic substrate, 33 / -- Au electrode, 35A / -- A tangent, 35B / -- A tangent, 50 / -- Case. ] -- A signal line, 30 -- An LSI chip, 31 -- A solder bump, 31A, 31B

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(54)【発明の名称】活性化方法とその装置

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(57)【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】活性化すべき対象物に真空中にて粒子ビームを照射することにより、該対象物を活性化する方法において、前記対象物を複数個搭載したトレイを前記粒子ビームが照射される位置に置き、前記ビームのビーム電圧及び/またはビーム電流に基づいてガスを流量調節して粒子ビーム源に供給することにより前記ビーム電圧及び/またはビーム電流をフィードバック制御し、該粒子ビーム源から前記トレイ上の対象物に前記粒子ビームを照射することを特徴とする活性化方法。

【請求項2】活性化すべき対象物に真空中にて粒子ビームを照射することにより、該対象物を活性化する方法において、前記対象物を複数個搭載したセラミックス製のトレイあるいはセラミックコーティングされたトレイを前記粒子ビームが照射される位置に置き、前記ビームの

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ビーム電圧及び/またはビーム電流に基づいてガスを流量調節して粒子ビーム源に供給することにより前記ビーム電圧及び/またはビーム電流をフィードバック制御し、該粒子ビーム源から前記トレイ上の対象物に前記粒子ビームを照射することを特徴とする活性化方法。

【請求項3】活性化すべき対象物に真空中にて粒子ビームを照射することにより、該対象物を活性化する方法において、前記対象物を複数個搭載したセラミックス製のトレイあるいはセラミックコーティングされたトレイを前記粒子ビームが照射される位置に置き、ガスを流量調節して粒子ビーム源に供給することにより前記ビーム電圧及び/またはビーム電流を制御し、該粒子ビーム源から前記トレイ上の対象物に前記粒子ビームを照射することを特徴とする活性化方法。

【請求項4】請求項1、2または3において、前記ガス

はガス精製器を介して前記粒子ビーム源に供給することを特徴とする活性化方法。

【請求項5】請求項1、2または3において、前記粒子ビーム源の全てのビーム射出用穴の鉛直方向への投影が対象物と重なることのない位置に粒子ビーム源を設置することを特徴とする活性化方法。

【請求項6】請求項1、2または3において、前記ビームはアトムビームまたはサドルフィールド型イオンビームであることを特徴とする活性化方法。

【請求項7】請求項1、2または3において、前記対象物よりも上に位置する装置内表面は加熱し、下に位置する装置内表面は冷却することを特徴とする活性化方法。

【請求項8】請求項1、2または3において、前記粒子ビームが射出される穴の径及び／または配置間隔を穴の中心位置に応じて変化させることを特徴とする活性化方法。

【請求項9】請求項1、2または3において、活性化装置内を真空中に排気するに際し、粘性流領域の排気を前記粒子ビーム源を通して行うことを特徴とする活性化方法。

【請求項10】請求項1、2または3において、前記対象物が半導体部品あるいは絶縁体であり、前記粒子ビームがアトムビームであることを特徴とする活性化方法。

【請求項11】対象物を複数個搭載し得るトレイと、該トレイの置き台と、前記トレイに粒子ビームを照射する粒子ビーム源と、該粒子ビーム源に供給されるガスを純化するガス精製器と、ビーム電圧及び／またはビーム電流をガス流量調整にてフィードバック制御する制御装置と、該制御装置に付設するガス流量調整器とを備えてなることを特徴とする活性化装置。

【請求項12】対象物を複数個搭載し得るものでセラミック製のトレイあるいはセラミックコーティングされたトレイと、該トレイの置き台と、前記トレイに粒子ビームを照射する粒子ビーム源と、該粒子ビーム源に供給されるガスを純化するガス精製器と、ビーム電圧及び／またはビーム電流をガス流量調整にてフィードバック制御する制御装置と、該制御装置に付設するガス流量調整器とを備えてなることを特徴とする活性化装置。

【請求項13】対象物を複数個搭載し得るものでセラミック製のトレイあるいはセラミックコーティングされたトレイと、該トレイの置き台と、前記トレイに粒子ビームを照射する粒子ビーム源と、該粒子ビーム源に供給されるガスを純化するガス精製器と、ビーム電圧及び／またはビーム電流をガス流量調整にて制御する制御装置とを備えてなることを特徴とする活性化装置。

【請求項14】請求項11、12または13において、前記対象物よりも上に位置する装置内表面を加熱するためのヒータと、下に位置する装置内表面を冷却するための冷却機構とを備えることを特徴とする活性化装置。

【請求項15】請求項11、12または13において、

前記粒子ビーム源はビーム源内を排気する排気口を設けたものであることを特徴とする活性化装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は活性化方法とその装置に係り、特に金属、半導体、セラミックス、ガラス等で構成された部品表面の活性化に好適な活性化方法とその装置に関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】従来から金属、半導体、セラミックス、ガラスなどの活性化方法として粒子ビームを用いる活性化方法が広く知られている。粒子ビームによる活性化では、粒子ビームのスパッタリング効果によって対象物の表面に形成された酸化膜や表面に付着した水分、油脂等を除去して活性化が行われる。

【0003】粒子ビームによる活性化方法及び装置としては米国特許第427493号明細書及び特開昭59-150534号公報に開示されている方法及び装置がある。

【0004】また何等かのフィードバック制御にて表面処理をしようとする従来技術として特開昭62-8525号公報、特開昭62-86727号公報、特開平1-168881号公報記載の技術がある。

【0005】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】米国特許第427493号明細書及び特開昭59-150534号公報に開示された方法では、複数の対象物を同時に活性化することについては考慮されておらず、対象物の保持方法が未解決であった。また対象物を水平に置いた場合にはビーム源で発生した汚染粒子などが落下して対象物を汚染する可能性があった。更に粒子ビーム電流、ビーム電圧を安定させることができなかった。

【0006】またビーム源へ導入するガスの純度について考慮されておらず、ガス中の不純物が対象物を汚染する可能性があった。装置内の温度をコントロールしていないため、対象物より上側に位置する装置内の表面に付着物が堆積し、それが脱落して対象物を汚染する可能性もあった。粒子ビーム源内の排気はグリッドに設けられたビーム射出用の穴を通して行われるので、ビーム源内の付着物や反応生成物が排気時に吸い出され、対象物や装置内を汚染するという問題もあった。

【0007】特開昭62-8525号公報、特開昭62-86727号公報、特開平1-168881号公報記載の技術はいずれもガス量制御をしてビーム電圧、ビーム電流を制御するものではなくビーム量（密度）を制御するものである。これらの技術はイオンビームを用いているが、例えばアトムビームに適応すると電圧、電流による対象物のダメージが発生し易く表面に打ち込む深さがコントロールできず変動して深い傷が発生し得る。

【0008】ビーム量（密度）を制御するには予め余分

(必要量以上の)ガスを制御してビーム源に供給しておく必要がある。それ故雰囲気圧力が高くならざるを得ない。その結果エッチング効率を上げることには限界がある。

【0009】本発明の活性化方法の目的は、対象物をそれを載せたトレイに起因する汚染及び照射される粒子ビームによる汚染をほとんど生じずに一定のビーム電圧、電流にて対象物表面を活性化する方法を提供することにある。

【0010】本発明の活性化装置の目的は、対象物をそれを搭載したトレイに起因する汚染及び照射される粒子ビームによる汚染をほとんど生じずに、一定のビーム電圧、ビーム電流にて対象物表面を活性化する装置を提供することにある。

【0011】

【課題を解決するための手段】上記活性化方法の目的は望ましくは複数個の対象物を搭載させるものとしてセラミックス製の或いはセラミックスコーティングされた金属製のトレイを使用し粒子ビーム源に供給するガスをガス精製器により純化し、更にビーム電圧及び/又はビーム電流によってフィードバック制御されたガス流量調整器を通して粒子ビーム源にガスを供給することにより達成される。

【0012】上記活性化装置の目的は望ましくは複数個の対象物を搭載させるセラミックス製の或いはあるいはセラミックスコーティングされた金属製のトレイと、粒子ビーム源に供給するガスを純化するガス精製器と、ビーム電圧或いはビーム電流にてフィードバック制御されたガスの流量調整器を用いて活性化装置を構成することにより達成される。

【0013】本願第1番目の発明は対象物を複数個搭載したトレイを粒子ビームが照射される位置に置き、ビームのビーム電圧及び/またはビーム電流に基づいてガスを流量調節して粒子ビーム源に供給することによりビーム電圧及び/またはビーム電流をフィードバック制御し、粒子ビーム源からトレイ上の対象物に粒子ビームを照射することを特徴とする。

【0014】本願第2番目の発明は対象物を複数個搭載したセラミックス製のトレイあるいはセラミックコーティングされたトレイを粒子ビームが照射される位置に置き、ビームのビーム電圧及び/またはビーム電流に基づいてガスを流量調節して粒子ビーム源に供給することによりビーム電圧及び/またはビーム電流をフィードバック制御し、粒子ビーム源からトレイ上の対象物に粒子ビームを照射することを特徴とする。

【0015】本願第3番目の発明は対象物を複数個搭載したセラミックス製のトレイあるいはセラミックコーティングされたトレイを粒子ビームが照射される位置に置き、ガスを流量調節して粒子ビーム源に供給することによりビーム電圧及び/またはビーム電流を制御し、粒子

ビーム源からトレイ上の対象物に粒子ビームを照射することを特徴とする。

【0016】本願第4番目の発明は対象物を複数個搭載し得るトレイと、そのトレイの置き台と、トレイに粒子ビームを照射する粒子ビーム源と、粒子ビーム源に供給されるガスを純化するガス精製器と、ビーム電圧及び/またはビーム電流をガス流量調整にてフィードバック制御する制御装置と、制御装置に付設するガス流量調整器とを備えてなることを特徴とする。

【0017】本願第5番目の発明は対象物を複数個搭載し得るものでセラミックス製のトレイあるいはセラミックコーティングされたトレイと、トレイの置き台と、トレイに粒子ビームを照射する粒子ビーム源と、粒子ビーム源に供給されるガスを純化するガス精製器と、ビーム電圧及び/またはビーム電流をガス流量調整にてフィードバック制御する制御装置と、制御装置に付設するガス流量調整器とを備えてなることを特徴とする。

【0018】本願第6番目の発明は対象物を複数個搭載し得るものでセラミックス製のトレイあるいはセラミックコーティングされたトレイと、トレイの置き台と、トレイに粒子ビームを照射する粒子ビーム源と、粒子ビーム源に供給されるガスを純化するガス精製器と、ビーム電圧及び/またはビーム電流をガス流量調整にて制御する制御装置とを備えてなることを特徴とする。

【0019】ガスはガス精製器を介して粒子ビーム源に供給することが好ましい。粒子ビーム源は粒子ビーム源の全てのビーム射出用穴の鉛直方向への投影が対象物と重なることのない位置に設置することが好ましい。このように粒子ビーム源を設置することにより、粒子ビーム源内に付着した汚染物が脱落した場合にも装置内及び対象物を汚染せずに対象物表面を活性化することができる。

【0020】粒子ビーム源はビーム源内を排気する排気口を設けたものであることが好ましい。このように設けることにより、ビーム源内の付着物や反応生成物が脱落しても粘性流領域の真空排気時に装置内及び対象物を汚染しない粒子ビーム源を提供することができる。

【0021】ビームはアトムビームまたはサドルフィールド型イオンビームであることが好ましい。対象物が半導体部品或いは絶縁体であり粒子ビームがアトムビームであることにより、半導体部品に電気的ダメージを与えないで活性化することができる。尚、サドルフィールド型イオンビームは陽極、陰極があり、両極間に電場をかけてビームを引き出すタイプのものである。

【0022】粒子ビームによる活性化装置内部の対象物よりも上に位置する装置内表面は加熱し、下に位置する装置内表面は冷却することが好ましい。その為装置は対象物よりも上に位置する装置内表面を加熱するためのヒータと、下に位置する装置内表面を冷却するための冷却機構とを備えることが望ましい。このように構成す

ージアップを中和することを目的として電子線源を用いて対象物に電子を与えることが必要な点にある。対象物がC-MOSトランジスタが形成されたLSI等電荷により破壊され易いものは、電子線により電荷を中和しても破壊を防止できない場合がある。

【0039】対象物を載せるセラミックス製或いはセラミックスコーティングされたトレイ表面層の構成材料はスパッタリングイールドが小さいので、スパッタリングされたトレイ或いはトレイ表面層の構成材料で対象物を汚染することが少ない。またセラミックスは絶縁体であるので対象物表面に電極等がある場合や対象物が絶縁体の場合にもショートや絶縁体の絶縁抵抗の劣化を招くことがない。

【0040】尚、従来トレイに金属を用いていた理由はイオンビームの場合はチャージアップを防ぐ為に導電性材料とする必要があったからである。但し本発明はイオンビームの使用を妨げない。

【0041】またガス精製器は粒子ビーム源に供給されるガスを純化して対象物の汚染を引き起こす有機物、水蒸気、酸素、一酸化炭素、二酸化炭素などの不純物ガスを除去するので、活性化された対象物表面が再汚染されるのを防ぐことができる。

【0042】ビーム電圧或いはビーム電流によってフィードバック制御された流量調整器を通してガスを粒子ビーム源に供給することにより、ビーム電圧及びビーム電流を目的の値にコントロールすることができる。

【0043】装置内の対象物よりも上に位置する部分を加熱し、下に位置する部分を冷却することにより、対象物、トレイ、装置内壁などの粒子ビームによるスパッタリングに起因する堆積物が対象物より下に優先的に集まるので、装置内を清掃する間隔を長くとることが可能である。

【0044】ビーム源内を排気する排気口を設けることにより、ビーム源内で発生する汚染物粒子をビーム源内の気体と共に排気することができるので、装置や対象物を汚染物粒子で汚染することができない。

[0045]

【実施例】以下、本発明の活性化方法及び装置の実施例を図面に従って説明する。複数個のはんだバンプが形成されたLSIチップの活性化装置(Siチップ上に複数個のはんだボールが形成された例)について図1を用いて説明する。

【0046】複数個（例えば528個）のはんだバンブ10Aが形成されたLSIチップ10（例えば $4 \times 4 = 16$ 個）をセラミックス製トレイ11（例えばA1N製 $90\text{cm} \times 90\text{cm}$ ）に載せ、扉17を介してアトムソース1が装備された真空容器15内の回転ステージ12上に配置し、アトムソース1に設けられた排気口8及びバルブ8Aを介して図示しない真空排気ポンプにより装置内を $10^{-3}\text{Pa}$ まで粗引きする。

【0047】次に排気系を切り変えて排気口16より図示しない真空排気ポンプを用いて装置内を10~<sup>4</sup>Paまで排気する

【0048】その後、ガス精製器18を通して物理的及び化学的に水分、油脂分、酸素、一酸化炭素、二酸化炭素を除去した超高純度Arガス(Arガス中のH<sub>2</sub>Oは100ppb以下、露点203K以下)をビーム電圧によってフィードバック制御されたガス流量調整器5を通して、バルブ6及びガス導入ライン7を介してアトムソーザス1に供給する。

【0049】かかる後高圧ケーブル4Aを介してアトムソース電源4によりアトムソース1内の陽極2及び陰極3の間に電圧をかけ、冷陰極放電を生じさせて陰極3に設けた穴よりアトムビーム9を射出させる。ガス流量調整器5は信号線4Bによりアトムソース電源4と接続され、電圧のフィードバックを受けてA-rガス流量を調整するので、所定の電圧で安定してビームを発生させることができる。

【0050】そしてアトムソース1から発生するArアトムビーム9を前記LSIチップ10に2分間照射する。尚、Arアトムビーム9を均一に照射するため、回転ステージ12を回転導入機14及び回転軸13により真空外から動力を与えて回転させる。

【0051】15Aはビームが直接チャンバ壁面に当らないようにして設けた保護板でありスパッタリングイールドの小さい、例えばA1, O, 等で構成している。

【0052】活性化装置の外壁のLSIチップ10よりも高い部分にはヒータ19が巻かれており加熱されている。LSIチップ10よりも低い部分は冷却用水冷バイブ20により冷却されている。この加熱及び冷却により、アトムビーム1によりスパッタリングされた粒子はLSIチップ10よりも下の装置内壁に優先的に付着するので、装置内を清掃する間隔を長くとることができる。

【0053】また陰極3に設けられた穴の鉛直方向の投影がLSIチップ10と重ならない位置にアトムソース1を配置したので、陰極3に設けられた穴から落下する汚染物がLSIチップ10を汚染することがない。

【0054】本発明者の実験によれば、アトムソース140への印加電圧を1.0kV、電流を300mA、陰極3とLSIチップ10との距離を230mmとし、アラガスを流しつつ約 $1 \times 10^{-1}$ Paの圧力下で2分間照射することにより、はんだバンブ10Aに形成されている酸化皮膜を約10nm除去することができ、十分に活性化が行われた。

【0055】またアトムビーム9は電荷を待たない粒子ビームなので、LSIチップ10にチャージアップを引き起こすことがなく、回路素子の破壊や機能低下などのダメージも認められなかった。

50 【0056】尚、本実施例では、はんだボールが形成さ

れているLSIチップの活性化について説明したが、LSIチップを実装するための基板、セラミックス部品、金属部品、Siウエハなどの活性化も全く同様に行うことができる。

【0057】本実施例では粒子ビーム源としてアトムソースを用いているが、対象物が金属などの良導体であるときは、アトムソースの代わりにイオンソースを用いることによって全く同様に活性化ができる。

【0058】また、本実施例では粒子ビーム源に供給するガスとしてArガスを用いたが、Neガス、Xeガス、Krガスでも同様に活性化ができる。

【0059】酸化物の活性化にはO<sub>2</sub>ガスによる活性化も効果がある。同様に窒化物に対してはN<sub>2</sub>ガスによる活性化も効果がある。

【0060】トレイ11上へのLSIチップ10の搭載例を図2に示す。また図1の活性化装置のアトムビーム源構造を図3に断面図として示す。50はケース、51はコネクタ、52はグリッドである。

【0061】次にビーム電流を一定値に制御する場合のアトムソースのフィードバック制御方法の実施例を図4を用いて説明する。

【0062】ガス精製器18を通して物理的及び/または化学的に水分、油脂分、酸素、一酸化炭素、二酸化炭素を除去した超高純度Arガス（Arガス中のH<sub>2</sub>Oは100ppb以下、露点203k以下）をガス流量調整器5、バルブ6及びガス導入ライン7を介してアトムソース1に供給する。

【0063】アトムソース1はビーム電流を一定とした場合にはArガス流量を減少させるとビーム電圧が上昇する特性を有している。そこで目的のビーム電流及びビーム電圧でビーム照射した時のArガス流量を予め求めておき、ビーム照射に先立ちそのArガス流量よりも多くのArガスを流しておく。

【0064】次に高圧ケーブル4Aを介して高圧電源4Hによりアトムソース1内の陽極2及び陰極3の間に電圧をかけ、冷陰極放電を生じさせる。この様な方法でビーム照射を開始すると、目的とするビーム電圧を超えることなくビーム照射を開始することができる。

【0065】ガス流量調整器5はアトムソースコントローラ4Cと制御用信号線4Bにより接続されているので、ビーム照射開始後高圧電源4H及び制御用信号線4Dを用いてアトムソースコントローラ4Cによってビーム電圧を監視しつつビーム電圧が目的の値となるようにArガス流量を調整する（フィードバック制御）ことができる。これによりビーム電圧を目的とする値に保つことなくビーム照射を行うことができる。

【0066】アトムソースへの冷却水の供給は冷却水供給ライン22を介して行われる。フィルター21を通して冷却水中の異物が取り除かれ、流量計23Aにより流量が監視される。冷却水流量が所定の値よりも

少なくなった場合には信号線23Bによりアトムソースコントローラ4Cにインターロックがかけられ、アトムソースが過熱から保護される。

【0067】また真空容器15内の圧力は圧力計24Aによって監視されている。容器内圧力が大気圧の場合には真空容器15が大気開放されている可能性があるので、安全のために信号線24Bによりアトムソースコントローラ4Cにインターロックがかけられる構成となっている。

【0068】本実施例はビーム電圧を監視しつつビーム電圧が目的の値となるようにフィードバック制御する例を示したが、ビーム電流を監視しつつビーム電流が目的の値となるようにフィードバック制御することにより、一定のビーム電流でビーム照射を行うことができる。またアトムソースのかわりにイオンソースを用いても全く同様にフィードバック制御することができる。

【0069】アトムソースあるいはイオンソースによって一定のビーム電圧あるいは一定のビーム電流でビーム照射を行うには、真空容器15を排気するポンプの吸気口バルブを調整して実効排気速度を調整する方法もある。この場合ビーム電流を大きくするには吸気口バルブを絞って実効排気速度を小さくし雰囲気圧力を増大させる必要がある。

【0070】しかし雰囲気圧力が増大するとビームを形成する粒子と雰囲気中の粒子とが衝突してビームが散乱される確率が高くなり、ビームが照射対象物に有效地に到達しなくなる。本実施例によればポンプの吸気口バルブは全開として雰囲気圧力を低くした状態でビーム電流あるいはビーム電圧を制御するのでビームが照射対象物に有效地に到達し、短時間のビーム照射で活性化を行うことができる。

【0071】図5を用いてはんだバンプが形成されたLSIチップを回転させつつアトムビームにより活性化する場合の最適ビーム照射角度について説明する。

【0072】図5にはLSIチップ30上に直径200μmのはんだバンプ31A及び31Bが250μmの間隔で形成されている様子を拡大して示してある。LSI表面のはんだバンプが形成されていない部分はSiO<sub>2</sub>保護膜により被覆絶縁されている。LSIチップにアトムビームを照射するとはんだ及びSiO<sub>2</sub>保護膜がスパッタリングされる。

【0073】はんだのスパッタリングイールドはSiO<sub>2</sub>よりも1桁程度大きいので、スパッタリングによってはんだから多量の粒子が飛散しSiO<sub>2</sub>保護膜上にはんだ薄膜となって付着する。はんだ薄膜は導電性を有しており、はんだバンプ31Aと31Bとの間のSiO<sub>2</sub>保護膜がはんだ薄膜で覆われるとバンプ間のショートを引き起す。

【0074】例えばはんだバンプ31Bの点Bを通るはんだバンプ31Aの接線35A(θ=42°)に沿って

アトムビームを入射した場合にははんだバンプ31Bからスパッタリングされたはんだ粒子がSiO<sub>2</sub>保護膜上のA部に付着するが、A部ははんだバンプ31Aによってビームの影になっているので、一旦付着すると除去されることができない。その結果はんだバンプ31Aとはんだバンプ31Bとはショートする。

【0075】これを防止するには、SiO<sub>2</sub>保護膜にも常にビームを照射し、付着したはんだ薄膜を再度スパッタリングによって除去すればよい。すなわちθを42°以下にする必要がある。

【0076】一方点Bにおけるはんだバンプ31Bの接線35Bのθは38°であるので、はんだバンプ31Bの全面をビーム照射するためには照射角度を38°以上にする必要がある。したがってアトムビームの照射角度を38°を超えて42°未満とすれば良いことになる。図5に示す場合には照射角度を40°としている。

【0077】以下、本発明を用いたフラックスレスCCB接合プロセスの実施例を図6により説明する。

【0078】LSIチップ30上には複数個のはんだバンプ31が形成されており、セラミック基板32上には複数個のAu電極33がメタライズにより形成されている。

【0079】まずLSIチップ30上のはんだバンプ31とセラミック基板32上のAu電極33に10<sup>-3</sup>Pa台の圧力の真空中でArアトムビーム9を照射する。なお、Arアトムビーム9を均一に照射するため、複数個のはんだバンプが形成されたLSIチップ30及びセラミック基板32は照射中回転させる方が望ましい。

【0080】本接合例では被接合材の一部が半導体あるいはセラミックスであることから、アトムビームにより接合面の清浄化を図っている。Arアトムビームの照射により清浄化されたはんだバンプ及びAu電極の再汚染を防止することを目的として超高純度Arガス雰囲気中でLSIチップ30を反転しセラミック基板32と位置合わせしたのち密着させて固定する。

【0081】はんだバンプ31とAu電極33の表面はArアトムビーム9の照射により清浄化されているのでフラックスを用いることなく接触するのみで接合が生じる。その後、所定の温度まで加熱し、はんだバンプ31を溶融させる。この溶融によって、はんだの表面張力によりLSIチップ30の位置ずれを自己調整でき、また、はんだバンプ31とAu電極33との接合部の信頼性が向上する。

【0082】尚、本実施例でははんだバンプが形成されているLSIチップとセラミック基板の接合について説明したが、はんだバンプが形成されたLSIチップと電極が形成されたLSIチップとの接合、及びはんだバンプが形成されたセラミック部品と電極が形成されたセラミック基板との接合も全く同様に行うことができる。

【0083】また、本実施例では、粒子ビーム源として

Arアトムソースを用いているが、被接合材が金属などの良導体であるときはアトムソースの代わりにイオンビームを発生するイオンソースを用いることによって全く同様に接合ができる。

【0084】本実施例では、接合中の雰囲気ガスとしてArガスを用いているが、Arガス以外の不活性ガスあるいはN<sub>2</sub>ガスを用いても同様に接合できる。

【0085】図7、図8及び図9を用いてワークを回転させつつ粒子ビームにより活性化するのに適した粒子ビームの陰極形状の実施例を説明する。従来の粒子ビーム源を図8に示す。この粒子ビーム源はケース50、陽極2及び陰極3からなり、陰極3にはビーム射出用の穴3Aが設けられている。

【0086】従来のビーム源では穴3Aは陰極3上に均一に形成されている。この場合のビーム照射密度分布を図9により説明する。図9の(a)は従来の粒子ビーム源により回転ステージ12上のワークを照射する場合の回転ステージ12上でのビーム密度分布を示している。中心から密度100%の領域40、密度80%の領域41、密度60%の領域となっている。

【0087】ステージ12の中心〇に置かれたワークは常に領域40にあるため、常にビーム密度が高くエッチングされる速度(エッチングレート)が高い。一方ステージの周辺Aに置かれたワークはビーム密度の高い領域と低い領域とを通過するためエッチングレートはステージ中心よりも低くなる。すなわち同一ステージ上でエッチングレートのバラツキが生じる。

【0088】これに対し図9の(b)に示すビーム密度分布を有するビームを形成し、ステージの周辺Aに置かれたワークと中心付近に置かれたワークとのビーム密度の高い領域を通過する時間をほぼ同一にし、中心のビーム密度を100%未満にすることにより、同一ステージ上でエッチングレートのバラツキを減少させることができる。

【0089】図9の(b)に示すビーム密度分布を有するビームを形成するための粒子ビーム源の実施例を図3及び図7を用いて説明する。粒子ビーム源はケース50、陽極2及び陰極3(カーボン製)からなり、陰極3にはビーム射出用の穴3Aが設けられている。陽極2に沿って形成されているビーム射出用の穴3Aの数が多いほどビーム密度が100%の領域の陽極2に沿った方向の幅は広くなる傾向を示す。

【0090】従って図9の(b)に示す通り、ビーム源中心から離れるに従い陽極2に沿った方向にビーム射出用の穴3Aの数を増加させた構造とすれば、ビームの中心では密度が低く、中心から離れるに従いビーム密度が100%の領域が広くなるビームを形成することができる。

【0091】

【発明の効果】本発明によれば、活性化方法を複数の対

象物をセラミックス製あるいはセラミックスコーティングされた金属製トレイで保持し、ビーム電流によってフィードバック制御される流量調整器を通してガスを粒子ビーム源に供給しつつ活性化するものとしたので、複数の対象物を再汚染させることなく所定のビーム電圧、ビーム電流にて活性化することができる。

【0092】粒子ビームが射出される穴の鉛直方向への投影が対象物と重ならないよう配置すると、粒子ビームから落下する汚染物粒子で対象物を汚染することができない。

【0093】対象物より上に位置する装置内壁を加熱してスパッタされた粒子が付着しにくくし、対象物より下に位置する装置内壁を冷却してスパッタされた粒子が付着し易くすると、装置内壁を清掃する間隔を長くとることができ稼動率を向上させることができる。

【0094】更に粒子ビーム内に堆積している付着物や反応生成物を排気する排気口を設ければ、真空排気時に粒子ビーム源内の付着物や反応生成物が装置内部や対象物を汚染することができない。

【0095】また、活性化装置は特に粒子ビーム源に供給するガスの純化手段を設け、粒子ビームや装置内壁から汚染物粒子が落下するのを防止する手段を設けたので、対象物を再汚染することなく活性化でき、粒子による汚染のない半導体部品の活性化を行うことができる。

【0096】更に粒子ビームにより電気的に損傷を受け易い半導体部品なども損傷を与えることなく活性化が可能である。

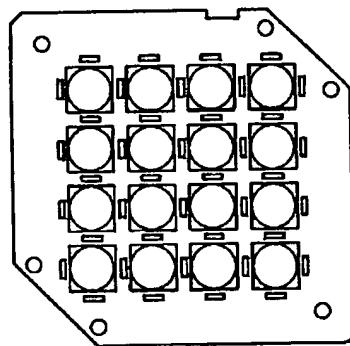
【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の活性化装置に係る一実施例の正面図である。

【図2】本発明の活性化装置に用いるトレーとチップの\*

【図2】

トレー上のチップの配置例(図2)



\*配置を示す平面図である。

【図3】本発明の活性化装置に用いる粒子ビーム源の断面図である。

【図4】本発明の活性化装置によるLSIチップの活性化方法の実施例を示すブロック図である。

【図5】本発明の活性化装置による活性化方法の実施例を示すLSIチップの断面模様図である。

【図6】本発明の活性化装置によるLSIチップのCCB接合プロセスの例のフロー図である。

10 【図7】本発明の粒子ビーム源例の正面図である。

【図8】従来の粒子ビーム源例の正面図である。

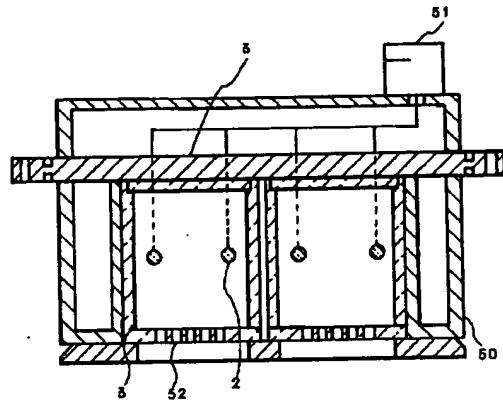
【図9】本発明の粒子ビーム源に係るビーム照射密度分布の正面図である。

【符号の説明】

1…アトムソース、2…陽極、3…陰極、3A…ビーム射出用穴、4…アトムソース電源、4A…高圧ケーブル、4B…制御用信号線、4C…アトムソースコントローラー、4D…制御用信号線、4H…高圧電源、5…ガス流量調整器、6…バルブ、7…ガス導入ライン、8…排気口、8A…バルブ、9…アトムビーム、10…LSIチップ、10A…はんだバンブ、11…セラミックス製トレイ、12…回転ステージ、13…回転軸、14…回転導入機、15…真空容器、16…排気口、17…扉、18…ガス精製器、19…ヒータ、20…水冷パイプ、21…フィルター、22…冷却水供給ライン、23A…流量計、23B…信号線24A…圧力計、24B…信号線、30…LSIチップ、31…はんだバンブ、31A、31B…はんだバンブ、32…セラミック基板、33…Au電極、35A…接線、35B…接線、50…ケーズ。

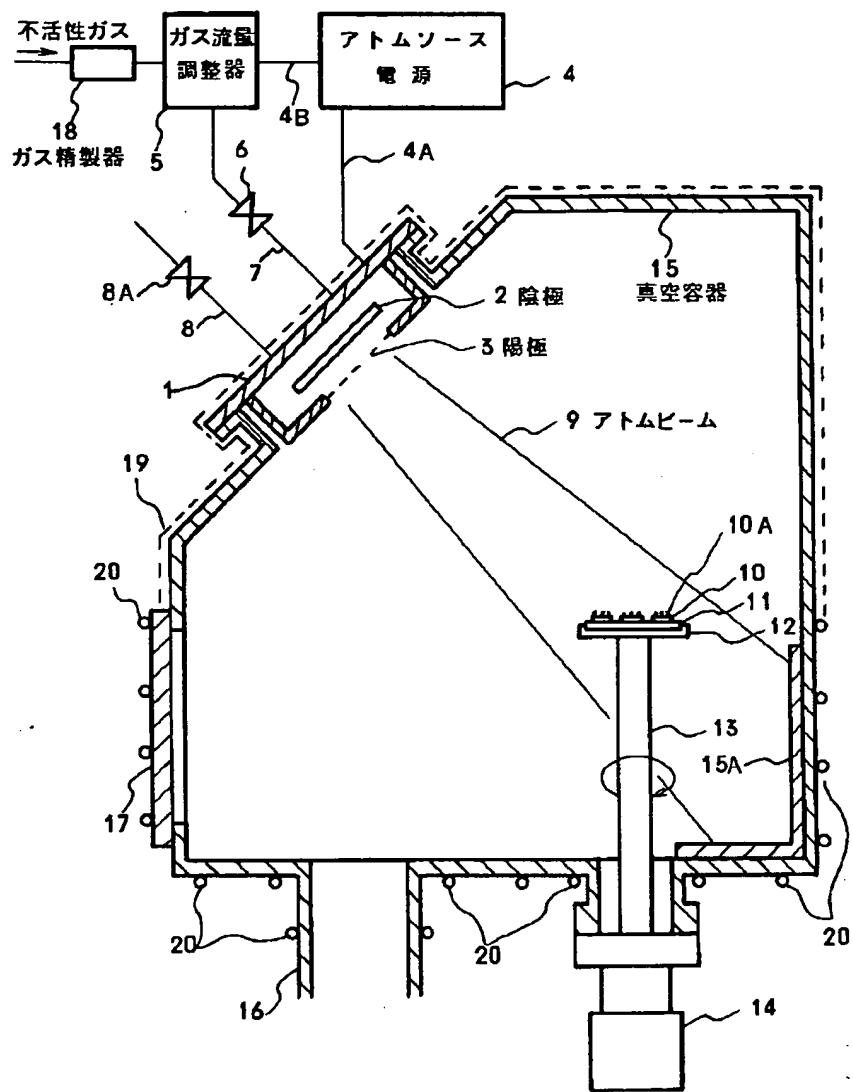
【図3】

粒子ビーム源断面図(図3)



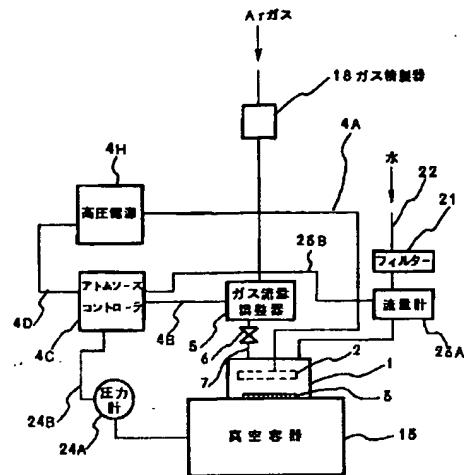
【図1】

## 活性化装置例(図1)



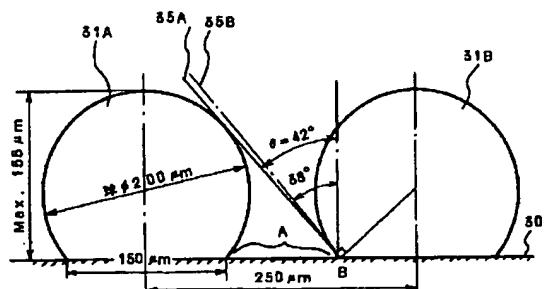
【図4】

アトムソースのフィードバック制御方法(図4)



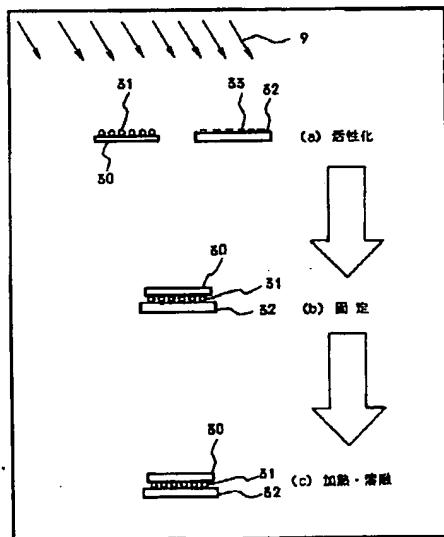
【図5】

LSIチップの活性化方法(図5)



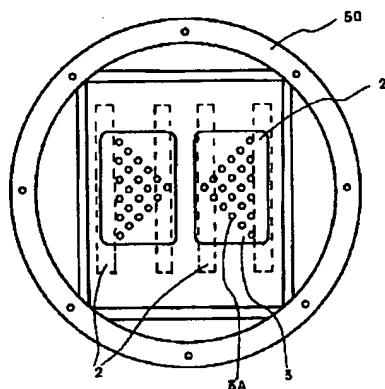
【図6】

LSIチップのCCB接合プロセス(図6)



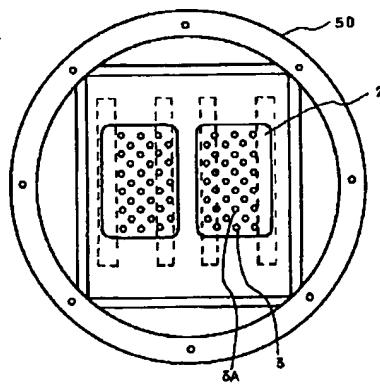
【図7】

粒子ビーム源例(図7)



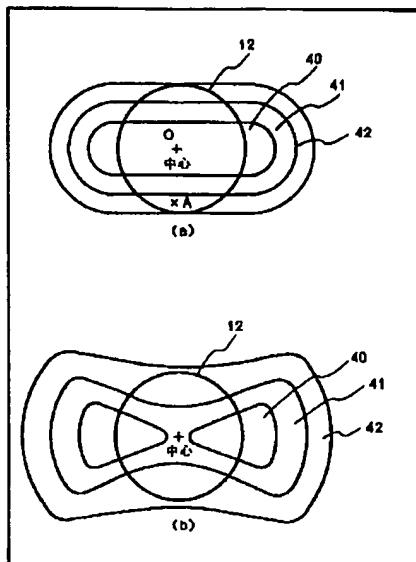
【図8】

従来の粒子ビーム源例(図8)



【図9】

粒子ビーム源によるビーム照射密度分布(図9)



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(58)調査した分野(Int.Cl.7, DB名)  
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C23C 14/54  
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